

NR Eligible: yes X  
no       

200702640

The asymmetrical façade of the Queen-Anne style dwelling faces south towards Jefferson Pike (MD 180). A steeply pitched, hipped-roof, rear ell extends from the north elevation of the side-gable, front block. Vinyl siding covers the exterior walls of the dwelling, which rest upon a fieldstone foundation. The irregularly shaped roof is clad in standing-seam metal and features dentils, a dominant front-facing gable, and other intersecting roof planes. Two interior, brick, end chimneys are located at the side-gable front block, and an interior, brick chimney protrudes from the center of the rear ell.

The façade of the dwelling features a one-story, wooden, front porch that shelters the six bays of the front block. The porch has a wooden floor that is accessible by centrally placed wooden steps and is sheltered by a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles. The porch features a decorative wooden balustrade, square posts, brackets, and dentils. Delicate wooden, spindlework forms a frieze suspended from the porch roof. A small wooden sign is suspended from the decorative scrollwork of the central opening in the porch. The sign reads "Lily Homestead Est. 1920."

The front porch shelters the main entry into the dwelling, which is centrally located in the facade. The entry consists of a double-leaf, paneled, wooden door. Three two-over-two light, double-hung sash, wooden windows are located to the west of the entry and two, two-over-two light, double-hung sash, wooden windows are located to the east. The second story consists of six two-over-two light, double-hung sash, wooden windows, each featuring a set of inoperable, aluminum, louvered shutters.

The façade features a prominent central front-facing gable above the entrance door. The gable is clad in vinyl, fish-scale shingles and features dentils at the cornice line. A Palladian window with stained glass in the arched portion of the central section lights the front-facing gable. Two small, gabled dormers, each clad in vinyl, fish-scale shingles, are located to the east and west of the front-facing gable and contain two four-light, wooden, fixed-sash windows,

A three-story, polygonal tower conceals the southernmost four bays of the west elevation of the front block. The tower features two-story, projecting, three-sided bays at the west and south elevations. The first and second stories of the projecting western and southern bays are visually separated by a pent eave that is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Dentils adorn the cornice line of the projecting bay roofs which are also clad in asphalt shingles. The western projecting bay features decorative iron cresting along the roofline. A belcast mansard roof caps the tower. An open beveledere sits atop the mansard roof. The beveledere has wooden, Doric columns that support a hipped roof and are connected by a simple balustrade.

The third story of the tower is square and has three bays in the north, south, and west elevations. The third-story windows are six-over-two light, double-hung sash, wooden types. The first story window openings of the projecting bays have two-over-two light, double-hung wooden sashes. One-over-one light, double-hung sash, aluminum windows are located in the second story of the elevations. A set of inoperable, aluminum, louvered shutters flanks the windows in the second and third stories

A three-story, square addition is located at the northwest intersection of the tower and front block. An asphalt-shingle-clad pent roof visually separates the second story from the third story. A shallow-pitched, hipped roof, clad in asphalt shingles, caps the intersecting block, which features six-over-six light, double-hung sash, aluminum windows in the west and north elevations. The second story windows are flanked by inoperable, aluminum, louvered shutters.

The west elevation of the rear ell features a one-story, three-bay, enclosed, shed-roof addition at the southwest intersection of the rear ell and the three-story, intersecting block. Asphalt shingles cover the shed roof. A single-leaf, pane-and-panel, wooden door, centrally located in the addition, serves as a secondary entry into the dwelling. Two six-over-six light, double-hung sash windows flank the entry. The second story of the rear ell has six-over-six light, double-hung sash, aluminum windows, each featuring a set of inoperable, aluminum, louvered shutters.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria:    \_\_\_ A    \_\_\_ B    \_\_\_ C    \_\_\_ D    Considerations:    \_\_\_ A    \_\_\_ B    \_\_\_ C    \_\_\_ D    \_\_\_ E    \_\_\_ F    \_\_\_ G

MHT Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services\_\_\_\_\_  
Date\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, National Register Program\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

The north (rear) elevation of the dwelling reveals the various intersecting additions that comprise the dwelling. The north elevation of the tower contains one bay. The first and second stories each consist of an elongated, rectangular opening, both of which are covered over with a louvered, wooden shutter. The third story features a six-over-two light, double-hung sash, wooden window. The intersecting block has two six-over-six light, double-hung sash, wooden windows in the first, second, and third stories. A single window of the same type occupies the center bay of the first story of the rear ell and provides the only opening in the north elevation of the rear ell. The second and third story windows in the north elevation feature inoperable, aluminum, louvered shutters.

Mature, dense deciduous and evergreen vegetation conceals the east elevation of the dwelling.

Overall, the dwelling is in excellent condition. (For additional architectural information, see the MIHP form, F-3-109, on file at the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland.)

#### Landscape Features

A gravel lane and parking area is located to the west of the dwelling and separates the dwelling from two circa 1990, metal, gabled outbuildings situated to the northwest. A brick sidewalk leads north from Jefferson Pike (MD 180) to the façade of the dwelling. Dense mature, evergreen and deciduous trees line the south side of the property and dot the grass lawn.

#### Historical Narrative:

The following comes from the MIHP form, F-3-109, on file at the Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, Maryland, except where noted.

#### Property History:

Lily Homestead does not appear on the 1858 Bond Atlas of Frederick County, Maryland. The property originally consisted of 21 acres belonging to a larger tract, which Samuel L. Hargett purchased from William Holter in June of 1875 for \$750. Samuel L. Hargett presumably erected a vernacular, frame, side-gable dwelling shortly after purchasing the property. Subsequently, Peter L. Hargett, son of Samuel L., purchased the property under the auspices of the P.L. Hargett Company, a prominent Frederick hardware business. Purportedly, the Queen Anne-style alterations were done during Peter Hargett's ownership, possibly as a means to advertise the manufactured supplies available through his hardware store (Davis 1992). In addition to his lucrative business, Peter Hargett successfully grew alfalfa, raised Holstein cattle, and grew a variety of fruit trees on Lily Homestead during his ownership (Williams 1967: 1312).

On October 2, 1906, the P.L. Hargett Company conveyed the property solely to Peter L. Hargett, who retained ownership until April 6, 1912 when Archie W. Ogle purchased the property. Archie Ogle and his wife, May, sold the property in 1920 to George E. and Maude Fulmer for \$10. The dwelling has remained in the Fulmer family since 1920 when George and Maude named the property "Lily Homestead."

After George's death in 1966, the property was vested in his four surviving children, Mary F. Shaff, Edna F. Harwood, Lillian F. Christie, and George Fulmer. Mary Shaff vested her interest unto the remaining three children in 1967, and George vested his interest to Edna and Lillian in 1977. Upon Edna's death in 1991, the property was conveyed to her sister, Lillian F. Christie. In November 1992, Lillian Christie conveyed 22 acres of land to her son, Chester L. Christie and his wife, Barbara Kay. Chester and Barbara Christie currently, in 2007, retain ownership of Lily Homestead.

#### Queen Anne Architectural Style:

#### MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D Considerations: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ G

#### MHT Comments:

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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

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Date

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Reviewer, National Register Program

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

The dwelling identified as Lily Homestead is an example of a late-nineteenth-century Queen Anne-style dwelling. Queen Anne-style dwellings in Frederick County include residences built as original or catalogue designs in the period from circa 1880 until 1912 (Frederick Historic Preservation Commission 2007). This period also witnessed Queen Anne-style alterations to existing houses in order to update vernacular dwellings in the popular style of the period, as evident in the 1890 alterations to the circa-1875 front block of the dwelling at Lily Homestead.

The Queen Anne style was the dominant national style of domestic building during the period from about 1880 until 1900. The style derived from a group of nineteenth-century English architects headed by Richard Norman Shaw. Shaw and his colleagues borrowed heavily from late-Medieval examples of the preceding Elizabethan and Jacobean eras and not from the formal Renaissance architecture that dominated during the reign of Queen Anne (1702-1714). The earliest American examples followed the half-timbered designs of Shaw and his colleagues, but during the 1880s, American spindlework and free-classic subtypes became dominant. The railroad network helped popularize the style by making mass-produced architectural detailing, including scrollwork, widely available (McAlester and McAlester 2002: 268).

Identifying features of the Queen Anne style include steeply pitched roofs of irregular shape, usually with a dominant front-facing gable; patterned shingles; cutaway bay windows, and other features to avoid smooth-walled surfaces; and an asymmetrical façade usually with a one-story, partial- or full-width porch (McAlester and McAlester 2002: 263). The style also includes varied wall and roof surface treatments; projecting dormers, gables, and balconies; a variety of window arrangements; wood and metal trim work; and more complex interior plans than in previous periods. Most houses included only a few of these features, but virtually every farmstead and small town had at least one structure of this period (Frederick County Division of Planning 2007: 31).

#### Statement of Significance:

Lily Homestead, located at 5830 Jefferson Pike (MD 180), continues to convey its use as a circa-1875, Queen Anne-style dwelling located in the vicinity of Frederick in Frederick County, Maryland. The dwelling is an exceptional example of the Queen Anne style, which makes Lily Homestead eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

According to the National Register of Historic Places guidelines established by the National Park Service, the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, site, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
- B. that are associated with lives of significant persons in our past;
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory (National Park Service 1997).

Lily Homestead is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A. The property is not associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.

Lily Homestead is not eligible under Criterion B because it has no known association with the lives of individuals of historical importance. Although the individuals who owned and inhabited the property were of families that made contributions to the development of the area, the persons who lived in the house were not directly involved in any significant events or trends.

#### MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D Considerations: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ G

MHT Comments:

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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, National Register Program

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



Lily Homestead is eligible for listing under Criterion C as a locally significant example of the Queen Anne style applied to an earlier vernacular dwelling. Lily Homestead is a more elaborate and intact example of the Queen Anne style compared to other examples in Frederick County, such as the Samuel Hargett Sr. House (F-3-233). Despite the encasement of the walls in vinyl and the replacement of some of the original windows, the house retains sufficient integrity of form and detailing to convey its architectural significance. The Lily Homestead dwelling embodies the identifying features of the Queen Anne style (1880-1910), including the use of cladding with varied textures, complex roof lines, asymmetrical elevations, full-width front porch, decorative detailing (spindlework, iron cresting, stained glass window), and picturesque elements, such as the observatory tower and projecting bays (McAlester and McAlester 2002: 263-268).

The property was not evaluated for eligibility under Criterion D as part of the architectural survey and evaluation.

Lily Homestead retains its location on the north side of Jefferson Pike (MD 180) amidst uncultivated fields and trees; therefore, the property retains integrity of setting and location. The dwelling retains integrity of design and workmanship as the circa-1890 footprint remains intact, and the distinctive features, including the tower with belvedere, polygonal projecting bays, front-facing gable, Palladian window, and spindlework, are still present. The dwelling features replacement, vinyl siding and various replacement windows throughout all the elevations, therefore compromising integrity of materials. The retention of integrity of setting, location, design, and workmanship combine to support integrity of association and feeling of Lily Homestead as a late-nineteenth-century, Queen Anne style dwelling.

#### Boundary Description and Justification:

The proposed boundary for the Lily Homestead includes a 0.50-acre lot centered on the dwelling. The dwelling is bounded by Jefferson Pike (MD 180) to the south, the gravel driveway to the west, a tree line to the north, and the tax parcel boundary of the property to the east. The boundary includes the footprint of the dwelling and the immediate grounds historically associated with the dwelling. The boundary excludes the modern outbuildings and associated vacant land that comprises the rest of the 22-acre parcel.

#### References

Bond, Isaac

1858 Map of Frederick County, Maryland. E. Sachse and Company: Baltimore, Maryland.

Davis, Janet

1992 Lily Homestead, F-3-109, Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form. Maryland Historical Trust: Crownsville, Maryland.

Frederick County Division of Planning

2007 Frederick County Historic Preservation Plan. Frederick County Division of Planning: Frederick, Maryland.

Frederick Historic Preservation Commission

"Thematic Context History: Architecture." Available from <http://www.cityoffrederick.com/departments/planning/historicdistrict/thematic%20history/architecture.pdf>, accessed 16 July 2007.

Frederick County Office of Land Records, Frederick, Maryland.

1875 Liber TG 3, Folio 487

1906 Liber STH 282, Folio 57-58

1912 Liber HWB 300, Folio 276

#### MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D Considerations: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ G

MHT Comments:

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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

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Date

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Reviewer, National Register Program

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

1920 Liber 331, Folio 155  
1967 Liber 764, Folio 739  
1977 Liber 1011, Folio 418  
1991 Liber 1713, Folio 527  
1992 Liber 1844, Folio 1176

Lake, D.J.

1873 Atlas of Frederick County, Maryland. C.O. Titus and Company: Philadelphia: Pennsylvania.

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2002 A Field Guide to American Houses. Alfred A. Knopf: New York, New York.

National Park Service

1997 National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. U.S. Department of the Interior: Washington, D.C.

Scharf, J. Thomas

1882 History of Western Maryland: Being a History of Frederick, Montgomery, Carroll, Washington, Alleghany, and Garrett Counties from the Earliest Period to the Present Day. Louis H. Everts: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Walsh, Richard and William Lloyd Fox, eds.

1974 Maryland, A History. Maryland Historical Society: Baltimore, Maryland.

Williams, T.J.C.

1967 History of Frederick County, Maryland. Regional Publishing Company: Baltimore, Maryland. Reprint of 1910 edition.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D Considerations: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ G

MHT Comments:

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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services\_\_\_\_\_  
Date\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, National Register Program\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



Maryland Department of Assessments and Taxation  
FREDERICK COUNTY  
Real Property Data Search

Go Back  
View Map  
New Search

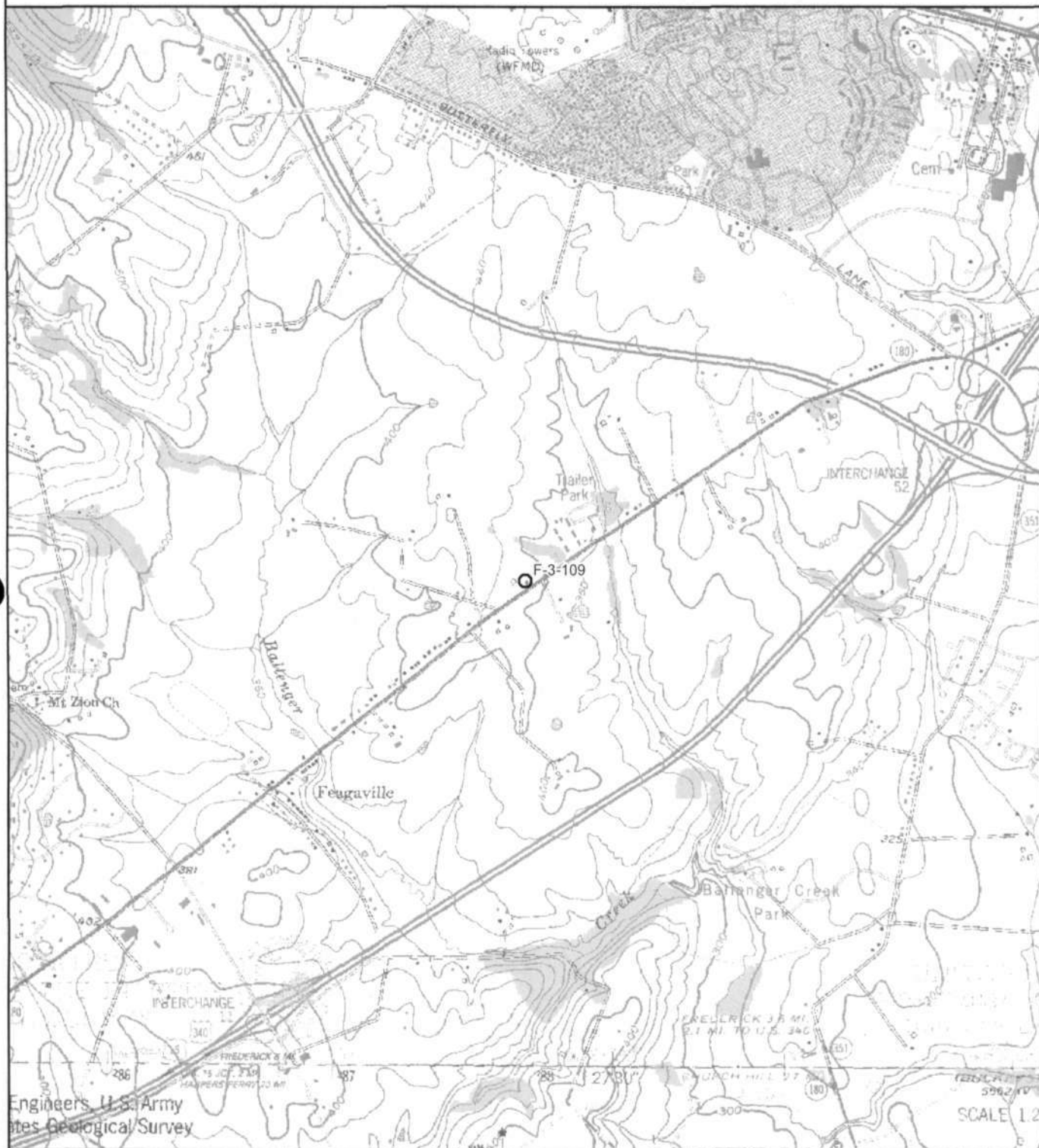
District - 23 Account Number - 438283



Property maps provided courtesy of the Maryland Department of Planning ©2004.  
For more information on electronic mapping applications, visit the Maryland Department of Planning web site at  
[www.mdp.state.md.us/webcom/index.html](http://www.mdp.state.md.us/webcom/index.html)



**Lily Homestead, F-3-109**  
 5830 Jefferson Pike (MD 180)  
 Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland



Engineers, U.S. Army  
 Topographic Survey



2,000 0 2,000  
 Feet

Map Source:  
 USGS 7.5' DRG: Buckeystown, MD; Frederick, MD.





F-3-109

LILY HOMESTEAD

FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

E. YOUNG

07.2007

MD SHPO

20070717 17:21 5502 113

SOUTH elevation - view to north

Photo # 1 of 2

16:00 MD 00 00 06/28/07



F-3-109  
Lily Homestead  
Frederick County, MARYLAND

E. YOUNG

07. 2007

MD SHPO

West elevation-view to Northeast  
Photo # 2 of 2

15:00:00 00 00 00/25/07

F-3-109  
Lily Homestead  
Frederick vicinity  
Private

Ca. 1875; 1890-1900

The Lily Homestead is a 2-1/2 story frame house built about 1875 in a traditional vernacular style with a five-bay main elevation which was altered in about the 1890's with many Queen Anne style elements, including a three-story observatory tower, varied window styles, shingled gables, a Palladian-influenced gable window, numerous polygonal bays, iron cresting, dormers, and a veranda on two elevations. The two-story rear wing was apparently added in the 1890's. Recent alterations include vinyl siding, removal of part of the veranda, and the extension of an enclosed porch on the rear elevation. The interior retains two painted slate mantels of the late 19th century. The house was built originally by Samuel Hargett and the alterations were made probably by his son Peter L. Hargett, the founder of a prominent hardware store in Frederick, possibly to advertise the many manufactured goods available through the store. The Lily Homestead is a fine and unusual example of the Queen Anne style applied to a traditional vernacular building.



F-3-109  
Lily Homestead  
Frederick  
Frederick County

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont  
(Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery  
Counties, and Baltimore City)

Chronological/Development Period:  
Industrial/Urban Dominance, A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes  
Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

Resource Types:

Category: Buildings

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function and Use:  
Domestic/single dwelling/residence  
Agriculture/Subsistence/animal facility/barn

Known Design Source: None

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF  
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE ☐ yes ☒ no

## 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Lily Homestead

and/or common

## 2. Location

street & number 5830 Jefferson Pike ☐ not for publicationcity, town Frederick ☒ vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Frederick

## 3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

## 4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Lillian F. Christie

street &amp; number 5830 Jefferson Pike telephone no.:

city, town Frederick state and zip code Md. 21702

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 1713

street &amp; number 12 E. Church Street folio 527

city, town Frederick state Md. 21701

## 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

## 7. Description

Survey No. F-3-109

### Condition

☐ excellent  
☒ good  
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated  
☐ ruins  
☐ unexposed

### Check one

☐ unaltered  
☒ altered

### Check one

☒ original site  
☐ moved      date of move \_\_\_\_\_

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 2

The Lily Homestead is a 2-1/2 story frame house built about 1875 in a traditional vernacular style and altered in about the 1890's with multiple polygonal bays, an observatory turret, shingled gables with a Palladian-inspired window, a standing seam roof, iron cresting, and a veranda, transforming its appearance to the then-popular Queen Anne style. The house is located on the north side of Jefferson Pike (MD 180) about 2-1/2 miles southwest of Frederick (City), Frederick County, Maryland. The house originally had several domestic and agricultural outbuildings, but all except a frame barn with an attached wagon shed, built about 1875-1890, have been demolished. A non-contributing modern metal outbuilding is also on the property. The dates of construction and alteration were estimated by land records, oral tradition, and architectural features.

The original appearance of the circa 1875 house included two stories, possibly with a cross gable on the south elevation, five bays with a center entrance, german siding, 2/2 sash, and interior end chimneys. There is no clear evidence of a rear wing, which would have been a typical feature of the late 19th century vernacular house. The current owners believe that the existing wing was added with the circa 1890 alterations and extended during the 1920's. The basic plan of the original structure was two rooms on each story flanking a central hall with stairway. In about 1890-1900, the major period of alteration, a two-story extension was added to the west gable end with polygonal bays on each floor facing south and west. At the same time or possibly at a later date, a third story was built on this extension, creating a square room adjoining the attic level of the original house, and an open pavilion or observatory was placed on the top with a standing seam metal bellcast roof rising to its base. Iron cresting was placed along the roofline of the extension at the second story level. The possibly existing cross gable on the south elevation and the north gable end were faced with patterned shingles and a Palladian-influenced window was added to the cross gable. Small dormers were placed in the attic flanking the cross gable. A two-story polygonal bay was built on the north gable end and a possibly existing one-story porch on the south elevation was extended onto the north elevation with a Colonial Revival railing of closely-spaced turned balusters. The eastern extension of the porch was removed in the mid-20th century. The two-story rear wing may have been added during this period, with a hipped roof. Originally it had a two-level open porch in the vernacular style. In the 1920's, the porch was enclosed and in the 1980's it was extended on the north elevation of the main section by the present owners. In 1928, according to the owners, the original wood shingle roof was covered with standing seam metal. Vinyl siding covering the original german siding was also a recent addition. The shingles facing the cross gable on the south are also vinyl and the open level of the observatory has also been encased in vinyl. The console brackets of the original cornice have been replaced with vinyl-covered plain brackets. The sash in the house varies from 6/6 in the rear wing, 2/2 in the main section, 9/2 in the tower section, and 1/1 in the polygonal bays. The shutters are modern replacements of the original louvered shutters.

(Continued on separate sheet)

## 8. Significance

Survey No. F-3-109

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1875; C. 1880-1900 Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D  
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Lily Homestead is significant in the architectural history of Frederick County during the last quarter of the 19th century, being an extravagant display of the currently popular elements of the Queen Anne style of the period. Its three-story tower with bellcast roof, cresting, Queen Anne windows, the shingled gables, dormers, bay windows, and Palladian-derived gable window were loaded on a traditional vernacular style house, successfully adapting the residence to compare with newly-built Queen Anne style houses in the vicinity of Frederick. The original house was probably built by Samuel Hargett, whose son Peter Lilburn Hargett founded a hardware firm, P.L. Hargett & Company, in Frederick which became one of the most prominent in the trade in Frederick County. It is possible that the 1890's alterations to the original house were partially an advertisement for manufactured building supplies available through the store, as the property was actually owned by the company from 1893 to 1906. The origin of the name Lily Homestead is not known, but may be a reference to a family name, which may also be the source of P. L. Hargett's middle name. The 1920's alterations were made by George Fulmer, a local builder and the grandfather of the current owners.

The context of Queen Anne houses in Frederick County includes primarily residences built as original or catalogue designs in the period about 1880-1912, as well as alterations made to existing houses to update them in the popular style of the period. The alterations usually include polygonal bays added to gable ends, corner towers with conical roofs, shingled facings, varied window styles, and extended porches and verandas. Most of these elements are clearly visible as additions to a traditional style. In the Lily Homestead, most of these elements are present and the result is one of the most successful adaptations of an existing house to a later style. Compared with the early 20th century houses in the Airview Survey District (F-4-38), most of which were built in one period of construction, the Lily Homestead in its appearance of about 1900 was hardly distinguishable as an alteration to an earlier house.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-3-109

Christie, Ms. Barbara, personal interview, Dec. 14, 1992

Land Records of Frederick County

Williams, T.J.C. and Folger McKinsey. History of Frederick County, 1910. Reprinted  
Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1979, 1312.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 3 acresQuadrangle name Frederick, Md.Quadrangle scale 1:24000UTM References do NOT complete UTM referencesA 

Zone	Easting							Northing	

B 

Zone	Easting							Northing	

C 

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D 

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E 

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

Approximately 3 acres centered on the dwelling on Tax Map 76, Parcel 96

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet L. Davis, Historic Sites Surveyororganization Frederick County Planning & Zoning Dept. date December 1992street & number 12 E. Church Streettelephone 696-2958city or town Frederickstate Md. 21701

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
Shaw House  
21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DHCP/DHCE  
100 COMMUNITY PLAC.  
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2020  
514-7600



### 7.1 Description (Continued)

The interior plan of the house remains generally as built with two rooms on the first story of the main section and the original chimney wall on the west elevation pierced by two arched openings into the 1890's extension. The walls are plaster over lath and painted, although some wallpaper remains in closets and in the main hallway. The arches are shaped with decorative consoles on each side. The floors are hardwood and pine. Painted slate mantels are located in each of the original first story rooms, but the chimneys are non-working since the conversion to central heat in the mid-20th century. On the rear of the house is a second stair hall added during the 1890's period and the staircase was enclosed by the current owners. Wood mantels of the late 19th century period which were placed in the second story rooms have been removed and stored in the attic. Mrs. Christie, one the current owners, pointed out evidence of one of the original chimney walls having been extended to accommodate the manufactured wood mantels, undoubtedly ordered from a catalogue. The interior access to the third level of the tower has been blocked off.

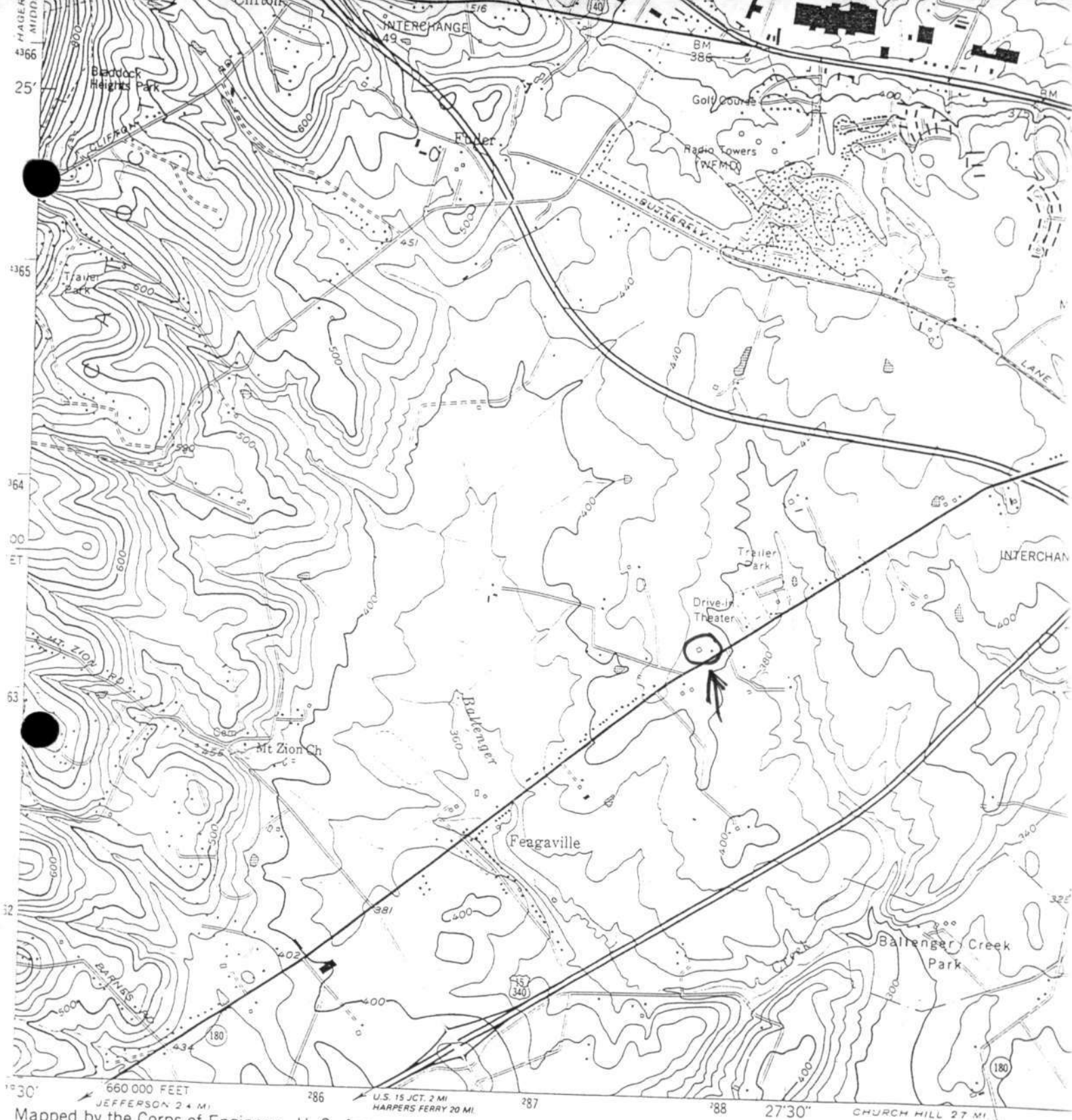
The frame barn is in somewhat deteriorated condition and is now principally used as a shop for the owners' locksmithing business. It is rectangular, with vertical siding and a standing seam roof. A shed addition on the north gable end was originally a wagon shed. A larger opening is now located in the barn itself near the northeast corner, and at least two other doors are located in the south elevation. The barn was probably built about 1875 with the original house and the other outbuildings, all of which have been removed over the years.

583 ● Jeff. Pike

F-3-109

Lot Size, Description,  
Other Information,  
Original Tracts

[illegible]



Mapped by the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army  
 Edited and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial  
 photographs taken 1943. Culture revised by the  
 Geological Survey 1953

Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on  
 Maryland coordinate system

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
 zone 18N, shown in blue

1117 North American Datum

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983  
 move the projection lines 7 meters south and  
 25 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks



UTM GRID AND 1985 MA  
 DECLINATION AT CENTE

F-3-109

Lily Homestead

Frederick County

USGS Frederick, Md.

1:24000



F-3-109

Lily Homestead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

December 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

South elevation

1/4





F-3-109

Lily Homestead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

December 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

North east elevation

2/4



F-3-109

Lily Homestead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

December 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

North west elevation

3/4





F-3-109

Lily Homestead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

December 1992

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Barn, South elevation

4/4